

VELIKOVICH, L., kand. istoricheskikh nauk

Religion and war. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.15:15-20 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

VELIKOVICH, L.I.

A book on the Vatican ("Vatican; religion, finance and politics" by
I. Lavretskii, Reviewed by L.I. Velikovich). Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.1:
52 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)

(Catholic church)
(Lavretskii, I.)

VELIKOVSKAYA, E.M.

Structural-facies Silurian zones in the northwestern slope of
the Chingiztau. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 20 no.3:32-36
My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo
universiteta.

VELIKOVSKAYA, E.M.; VEYTMAN, A.B.; VERGUNOV, G.P.; APRODOV, V.A.; LYUSTIKH,
Ye.N.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; ROMASHOV, A.N.; FEL'DMAN, V.I.; SAVOCHKINA,
Ye.N.; GEND'ER, V.Ye.; ROBINSON, B.M.; DOBICHKOVA, Ye.S.;
LYUBIMOVA, L.V.; KHMARA, A.Ya.; VESELOVSKAYA, M.M.; KUDRIN, L.N.;
CHERNIKOV, O.A.; SOROKIN, V.S.; IL'IN, A.N.; FLOROVSKAYA, V.N.;
ZEZIN, R.B.; TEPLITSKAYA, T.A.; BRUSILOVSKIY, S.A.; KISSIN, I.G.;
CHIZHOVA, N.I.; PAVLOVA, O.P.; SHUTOV, Yu.I.

Supplements. Biol. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.4:155 J1-Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

30(12)

SOV/25-59-4-20/44

AUTHOR: Velikovich, L.N., Candidate of Historical Sciences

TITLE: Advocates of Atomic Armament (Propovedniki atomnogo vooruzheniya)

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 4, pp 45-49 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an anti-religious article criticizing the favorable attitude of the Church in capitalist countries towards atomic armament. There are 5 drawings.

Card 1/1

VELIKOVSKAYA, M.M.; BAN'KOVSKIY, A.I.

Method for a quantitative determination of nicotinic acid in
"KN" tablets. Trudy VILAR no. 11:288-295 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(NICOTINIC ACID)

VELIKOVSKAYA, N.A.

TSETLIN, B.L.; GAVRILOV, V.I.; VELIKOVSKAYA, N.A.; KOCHKIN, V.V.

Device for studying thermomechanical characteristics of polymers.
Zav.lab. 22 no.3:352-355 '56. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Polymers)

BIRYUKOVA, Zinaida Ivanovna; VELIKOVSKAYA, P.A., red.; MANINA, M.P., tekhn.
red.

[Higher nervous activity in athletes; study of the typological
characteristics of the nervous system] Vysshaya nervnaya deiatel'-
nost' sportsmenov; issledovanie tipologicheskikh osobennostei
nervnoi sistemy. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1961.
290 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(NERVOUS SYSTEM)

(ATHLETES)

LETUNOV, Serafim Petrovich, prof.; MOTYLYANSKAYA, Rakhil' Yefimovna;
GRAYEVSKAYA, Nina Danilovna; VELIKOVSKAYA, P.A., red.;
SHEKTOROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Methods for the observation of athletes in connection with
the training of doctors; a textbook for doctors] Metodika
vrachebno-pedagogicheskikh nabludeni za sportsmenami;
posobie dlia vrachei. Pod obshchei red. S.P.Letunova. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport," 1962. 399 p.

(MIRA 15:5)

(SPORTS MEDICINE)

Volkovskaya, E. M. HAUSITE OF THE SOUTHEASTERN
PART OF KAZAKHSTAN. *Trudy. Akad. Nauk. SSSR. Ser. Geol. Nauch.* 1961, No. 111, 3-62 (1961) (in English 221
and 222). *Mineral.* No. 111, 3-62 (1961) (in English 221
21). An investigation was made of 12 hausite deposits
within a radius of 150 to 200 km. of the city of Akhmedinsk.
The deposits are of sedimentary origin. The hausite bed-
dings are among continental, red colored argillaceous de-
posits, similar to the red colored hausite bearing Jurassic
sediments of the Ural and the Mugodjar steppes. Thick-
ness of beds varies even in the same deposits between 1
and 6 m. Chemical composition of the hausite veins is
60 to 65% Al_2O_3 and 3 to 4% SiO_2 . The amount of FeO
varies from 7 to 10% in the yellow veins and up to 20%
in the red ones. The Al_2O_3 is in the form of $Al(OH)_3$,
chiefly in colloidal and partly in the crystalline state.

Volkovskaya, K. M. BAUKITE. IV (a). BAUKITE DEPOSITS IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE TURGAL DEPRESSION (KAZAKHSTAN). *Trans. All-Union Sci. Research Inst. Econ. Mineral. (U.S.S.R.)*, No. 151, 3-42 (1959) (in English 42-44).—Numerous bauxite deposits were explored in the basin of the Ashu-Tasty-Turgal River, called Arkalyk ravine, situated in the area of a vast depression stretching in a southern direction. The geological structure of the deposits represents the ~~unroofed~~ exposed surface rocks of the Tournaisian stage of the Carboniferous formation, rising within the continuous field of Tertiary deposits of weathered limestones, clays and clay shales. Overlying the Carboniferous deposits are Jurassic strata of multicolored clays enclosing lenses of bauxites, which usually form hillocks. The Turgal bauxites belong to the rock type with a rather distinct pisolitic structure. Several varieties, grading into each other, can be distinguished. The most widely spread are light-colored bauxites of fine pisolitic structure. The pea-shaped corpuscles in this variety consist of red or red-brown incompact material sometimes very friable. Bauxite deposits of dense reddish-brown pisolitic ore less frequently occur. A white variety of bauxite was found in 1 deposit. The chief component of the ore is $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$, present in the colloidal form and partly as the crystalline gibbsite. Ferric oxides are present in the form of limonite and hematite and TiO_2 is in the form of rutile. Silica is present as a mechanical admixture (plastic minerals) or as a colloidal chemical compound with the ore. Many analyses and photomicrographs are given.

VELIKOVSKAYA, Y.E.M.

USER/Geology

Card 1/1 Pub. No. - 29747

Authors : Velikovskaya, Y.E.M.

Title : Red color lithology of the ...

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 100/6, 1141-1144, Feb 21, 1955

Abstract : The discovery of ... in various ...
...
...

Institution:

Presented by: Academician N. M. Strakhov, November 24, 1954

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 12,
pp 23-24 (USSR) SOV/14-57-12-25518

AUTHOR: Velikovskaya, Ye. M.

TITLE: The Genesis of Some Continental Pliocene and Quaternary Deposits in the Zaysan Depression (O genezise nekotorykh tipov kontinental'nykh pliotsenovykh i chetvertichnykh otlozheniy Zaysanskoy kotloviny)

PERIODICAL: Byul. Komis. po izuch. chetvertichn. perioda, AN SSSR, 1957, Nr 21, pp 47-57

ABSTRACT: The author analyzed material which she had collected in 1945 and in 1953 in the southeastern part of the Zaysan depression. This analysis enabled her to determine more accurately the genesis and stratigraphical position of various Quaternary and Pliocene formations in this region. She also showed that the deposits which V. P. Nekhoroshev assumed to be glacial are

Card 1/2

The Genesis of Some Continental Pliocene (Cont.) SOV/14-57-12-25518

actually of various origins and ages. The surface rocks resemble glacial formations superficially, but their physical disposition, their stratigraphical position, their interrelationship with other deposits of the Quaternary age, and also the history of formation of the Saur and Saykan Ranges lead the author to believe that these formations are of a "proluvial", flood origin. She does not consider that either the most ancient Quaternary glaciers or the more recent ones descended into the Zaysan depression. No traces of Quaternary deposits are found in the southern part of this region. A bibliography of 12 titles is included.

Card 2/2

T. R.

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Basic characteristics of the structure of the continental Neogene
sediments of the northern foothills in the western part of the
Caucasus. Biul. MOIP. Otd. geol. 39 no.2:52-69 Mr-Ap '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Yevgeniya Markovna; BOGDANOV, A.A., otv. red.

[Pliocene sediments of the southwestern Altai and the
Zaysan Depression] Pliotsenovyie otlozheniia IUgo-
Zapadnogo Altaia i Zaisanskoi kotloviny. Moskva, Izd-
vo Mosk. univ., 1964. 79 p. (MIRA 18:5)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye. M.; NAYDINA, N. N.

Some recent data on continental Upper Pliocene deposits of
the western Kuban trough. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.4:889-892
D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova.
Predstavleno akademikom Yu. A. Orlovym.

(Kuban Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

BROD, I.O., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VARSANOV'YEVA, V.A.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; GORDEYEV, D.I., prof., doktor
 geol.-miner. nauk; DOBROV, S.A., doktor geol.-miner. nauk
 [deceased]; KOF, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, [deceased]; KUZ'ICHEVA,
 Ye.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotr.; KUZNETSOV, Ye.A., prof., doktor
 geol.-miner. nauk; LEONOV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
 MENNER, V.V., dotsent, doktor geol.-miner. nauk; NAZARENKO, I.I.,
 kand. sel'khoz.nauk; POBEDIMSKAYA, Ye.A., assistant; POPOV, S.P.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SMIRNOV, N.N.,
 prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; SMOL'YANINOV, N.A., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk [deceased]; FENIKSOVA, V.V., dotsent,
 kand.geol.-miner. nauk; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., prof., doktor geol.-
 miner. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: BARSANOV, G.P., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; BOKIY, G.B.; CORSHKOV, G.P., prof.,
 doktor geol.-miner. nauk; KUDRYAVTSEV, V.A., prof., doktor
 geogr. nauk; MARKOV, P.N., dotsent, kand.geol.-miner. nauk;
 MOROZOV, S.S., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk; ORLOV, Yu.A.,
 akademik; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., prof., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;
 TVALCHRELIDZE, A.A.; GEORGIYEVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

(Continued on next card)

BROD, I.O.— (continued) Card 2.

[History of geology at Moscow University] Istorii geologicheskikh nauk v Moskovskom universitete. Pod red. D.I. Gordeeva. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1962. 351 p. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Moscow. Universitet. Geologicheskii fakul'tet. 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Smirnov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Sibirskogo otdeleniya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bokiy). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (for Tvalchrelidze).

(Moscow University) (Geology—Study and teaching)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; IZRAILEV, V.M.

Structure and origin of the North-Jurassic depression between
the valleys of the Kuban-Bolshaya Laba Rivers. Trudy VAGT
no.6:128-139 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Kuban Valley--Geology)

LEONOV, Georgiy Pavlovich; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M., red.

[Basic problems of the regional stratigraphy of Paleogene
sediments in the Russian Platform] Osnovnye voprosy regional'-
noi stratigrafii paleogenovykh otlozhenii Russkoi plity. Mo-
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 552 p. diagrams. (MIRA 14:8)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.; POMIN, V.I.

More about the "moraine" near Tsabel'da. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4;
Geol. 15 no.4:14-20 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy geologii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Tsabel'da region--Moraines)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; STIKLOV, A.A.

Age and origin of conglomerates in Martano Mountain (Northern
Caucasus). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. i razv. 3
no.7:127-129 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Martano Mountain--Conglomerate)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Pliocene glaciation of the Ossetian plain. Izv.vys.ucheb.
sav.; geol. i razv. 2 no.9:45-54 8 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Ossetia—Glacial epoch)

122

Composition for asphalt varnishes. E. M. Velikovskaya, I. V. E. Parfomenko and N. D. Puzikovskaya. Russ. 32,631, Oct. 31, 1943. The compn. is prepd. from acid sludge which is originally heated to 275° and the cooled product is heated again but only to 165-275° with the addn. of 1-5% S.

ASS. ILL. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Utilization of waste products of the petroleum industry. *R. Yekimovskaya. Nefi 4, No. 10, 14 17(1933). — Also in German.* According to the method developed by Chemozyn, the oil obtained from spindle-oil or machine-oil sludge in the recovery of H_2SO_4 is heated to 300° and oxidized by blowing with air to sulfonification. The product is heated to 170°, thid. with mineral oil to the required viscosity, and then treated with 1% of NaOH of 35° Bé. This grease has an Ubbelohde softening point of 97°. *Shormakers' waste* is subrefined in prepd. from lubricating-oil bottoms stripped of fractions b. below 300° and blown with air till solid. This product is then mixed with 20% of heavy-distillate alkali sludge; or oil sepd. from acid sludge can also be used after blowing with air. *Rinder* for drapery can also be prepd. from acid sludge. *Insecticidal and fungicidal emulsions* can be prepd. from kerosene, heavy kerosene and transformer-oil alkali sludges with the addn. of creosol or fuel oil (5%). The base can consist of kerosene, spindle or machine oil (80%). Various formulas are tabulated. The toxicity of these emulsions can be increased by the addn. of aromatic and unsatd. compounds, which, however, should be added in small quantities because of their injurious effect on the foliage of the plant. *Drying-oil subrefinates*. — A good paint was prepd. from 75% machine-oil distillate, 25% polymers and dry ground chalk. Up to 50% of the chalk can be replaced by burned pyrites, while the oil can be replaced by distillates recovered in the prepd. of asphalt. According to the synthetic developed by Drimborg (C. A. 27, 4465) an ester having an unsatd. chain (method not given) gives in the same way as burned oil

but forms a skin of a higher adhesion than that of linseed oil. It can be used in paint and is suitable for prepreg, linoleum, oil cloth and putties. These esters are prepolymerized from mineral oils and unsaturated, cracked-petroleum products. **Wood- and turpentine.**—A wood-tar substitute can be prepolymerized by collecting in oil traps (45%), spirit and shingle layer (40%) and black turpentine, and feed or wood tar (18%). **Paints from burned pyrites.**—The burned pyrites (18%) is freed from oil sulfates by washing with hot H₂O, followed by drying and grinding. The product can be used for preparing enamel paint. A. A. Burkhling

ca

22

White oils obtained by treatment of the distillates with gaseous sulfur trioxide. — E. M. Vekhovskaya and G. M. Shikhrutskaya. *Neftyanoe Khim.* 1935, No. 12, 62-4.

— The amount of SO_2 consumed in the treatment is 15-25% (calculated on oleum), while 48-65% of oleum is needed to produce the same effect of refining. Thus up to 30-40% of acid can be saved by using gaseous SO_2 on the original product, or 60-80% on the finished product. A great saving of time also is effected in the transfer of the treated oil, because the acid sludge is completely sol. in cold H_2O . The sulfonic acids are of a high quality and the acid sludge itself may be used in the splitting of fats. The expl. procedure is described. A. A. Boshlinsk

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS		3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS		5TH AND 6TH COLUMNS		7TH AND 8TH COLUMNS		9TH AND 10TH COLUMNS		11TH AND 12TH COLUMNS		13TH AND 14TH COLUMNS		15TH AND 16TH COLUMNS		17TH AND 18TH COLUMNS		19TH AND 20TH COLUMNS		21ST AND 22ND COLUMNS		23RD AND 24TH COLUMNS		25TH AND 26TH COLUMNS		27TH AND 28TH COLUMNS		29TH AND 30TH COLUMNS		31ST AND 32ND COLUMNS		33RD AND 34TH COLUMNS		35TH AND 36TH COLUMNS		37TH AND 38TH COLUMNS		39TH AND 40TH COLUMNS		41ST AND 42ND COLUMNS		43RD AND 44TH COLUMNS		45TH AND 46TH COLUMNS		47TH AND 48TH COLUMNS		49TH AND 50TH COLUMNS		51ST AND 52ND COLUMNS		53RD AND 54TH COLUMNS		55TH AND 56TH COLUMNS		57TH AND 58TH COLUMNS		59TH AND 60TH COLUMNS		61ST AND 62ND COLUMNS		63RD AND 64TH COLUMNS		65TH AND 66TH COLUMNS		67TH AND 68TH COLUMNS		69TH AND 70TH COLUMNS		71ST AND 72ND COLUMNS		73RD AND 74TH COLUMNS		75TH AND 76TH COLUMNS		77TH AND 78TH COLUMNS		79TH AND 80TH COLUMNS		81ST AND 82ND COLUMNS		83RD AND 84TH COLUMNS		85TH AND 86TH COLUMNS		87TH AND 88TH COLUMNS		89TH AND 90TH COLUMNS		91ST AND 92ND COLUMNS		93RD AND 94TH COLUMNS		95TH AND 96TH COLUMNS		97TH AND 98TH COLUMNS		99TH AND 100TH COLUMNS	
<p>Preparing perfumery oil from Gruzny paraffin. <i>Neftepromyshlennost</i> 27, No. 2, 74-8(1933).—The stock used in the prepn. of perfumery oil had a sp. gr. of 0.8781, pour point + 12° and a paraffin content of 8-10%. This oil yielded after distn. 34% of the perfumery oil distillate. The latter was treated with 45% of oleum contg. 18-20% SO₃, the sludge sepd. and the sulfonic acids were extd. from the oil with C₆H₅OH. This method effected 10% saving in acid and the finished oil, which complied with the specifications, contained 18.5-19.7% paraffin.</p> <p>A. A. Borzhilnik</p>																																																																																																			
<p>ASH-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																																																			

Whole oils. E. M. Vrikhovskaya, Tatyana Pavlovna, Nauch. Tekh. Konferentsiya pri Presb. A. P. Pribludnyy Sotrudnykh Mest 1936, vol 28; Prirod. A. 31, 1939. The production of high-quality oil and lard soap is not recommended because of lack of reagents and time. Oils should be treated with H_2SO_4 gas because this method is much cheaper and requires less time than treatment with H_2SO_4 . Sulfonic acids should be extracted with aq. alk. and then treated with NaOH in two steps. Sulfate acids, produced by the H_2SO_4 treatment, should be utilized in two ways: for splitting fats and for the second treatment of oils.

A. A. Puzgarev

ASB.56.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Rapid determination of sulfur in petroleum products.
 E. M. Velikovskaya and I. S. Zelikov. *Neftyanoe Khoz.*
 18, No. 8, 82-4 (1937); *Chemie & Industrie* 39, 1089.
 The method is based on combustion and volumetric
 titration of the SO_2 formed. The tube contg. the sample
 is heated by 2 elec. furnaces placed side by side; the first
 is gradually heated from 200° to 700° to exp. the sample
 and the second is regulated to a temp. of 1000 (200) from
 the start, and the vapors are burned in it. The contents
 that gases are passed through a cylinder contg. H_2O_2 and
 starch, above which is mounted a buret with 0.1N N_2O .
 The SO_2 absorbed is titrated as combustion is carried on.

650-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Lubricating greases for automobile transmissions, suitable for use under normal and under high pressures 1.
M. Velikovskaya and V. P. Nikolskaya. *Neftyanoe*
AZH-18, No. 12, 2: 41-1947; *Chemie & Industrie* 40.
256. A discussion of the qualities required of lubricating
greases for this use. A. Papureau-Comture

ASH 664 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

21

CA

Lubricants for rear-end worm drives. - K. M. Volkov.
 skaya. Neftyanoe Ahoz. 1938, No 2, 10-21. For rear-
 end worm drives a mixture of highly refined mineral oil
 and vegetable oil animal fats is best. The following
 lubricants were proposed for tests to be carried out in the
 near future: mineral oil 4-10% vegetable oil, 1%
 mineral oil 4-5% American graphite oil 1% and the test castor oil. Five references. A. A. H.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED 11-22-58

INDEXED 11-22-58

FILED 11-22-58

11-22-58

22

CA

Results of tests in the lubrication of worm drives of automobiles and trolley buses. R. M. Volkovskaya and V. P. Nikol'skaya. *Nefteprom A.M.* 1937, No. 4, 24-26.

The best lubricants for the above parts are mineral oils compounded with ester oil or animal fats. Tests carried out in the laboratory showed that the following compound lubricant is best: light stock oil 10%, castor oil 10% and idem acid 1%. A great variety of formulas were tried. A. A. Boshlugh.

450.56.0 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COPIES										3RD AND 4TH COPIES									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES TESTS																			
CA										22									
<p>New lubricating oils for worm gears. R. M. Velikov, kava and R. P. Murzin. <i>Archiekhim</i> 1978 1980, No. 2-3, 22-4. —The oils were prepd. by adding 3-10% Florin (heat-treated castor oil) to the mineral oil (bright stock) and then treated in trolley boxes during June-August. Owing to the high q and low wear point of the Florin the wear was reduced. It. J. Kamin b</p>																			
<p>AVO-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>GROUP 5104100 5104101 5104102 5104103 5104104 5104105 5104106 5104107 5104108 5104109 5104110 5104111 5104112 5104113 5104114 5104115 5104116 5104117 5104118 5104119 5104120</p>																			

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; VELIKOVSKIY, D.S.; PEGANOV, A.A.; DOBRYAKOVA, L.I.;
KUROCHKINA, Z.V.; LISOVSKIY, I.I.

Synthetic drying oils. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,050, Dec.31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:10244 '53)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Pliocene red beds and their development in the U.S.S.R., China,
and adjacent countries. [Uch.zap.] Mosk.un. no.192:89-112 '61.
(MIRA 15:7)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; KOZHEVNIKOV, A.V.

Origin of morainelike beds in valleys of the Terek, Gizel'don,
and Uruk Rivers. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser. biol., pochv., geol., goeg.
14 no.4:125-134 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Kafedra istoricheskoy i regional'noy geologii Moskovskogo
universiteta.
(Terek Valley--Alluvium)

AYZENSHTEYN, P.G.; VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.; GARZANOV, G.Ye.; GRUSHEVENKO, V.I.;
STERKHOVA, L.N.

Angstas'evskaya petroleum of the IV horizon as a stock for producing low-viscosity oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 5 no.2:1-6
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Neftemaslozavody.

(Krasnodar Territory--Petroleum--Analysis)

VELIKOVSKAYA, Ye.M.

Upper Pliocene continental sediments in the Kuban trough. Bul.
MOIP. Otd. geol. 35 no.5:83-96 S-O '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Kuban--Geology, Stratigraphic)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood. Formed Elements
of Blood.

T-4

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 12, 1958, 55427.

Author : Velikovskaya, Yu., Myan, I.

Inst : Moscow Academy of Veterinary Sciences.

Title : A Comparison of Results in Erythrocyte Counts Obtained
by Various Methods.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauch. rabot stud. Mosk. vet. akad., 1956,
vyp. 3, 100-104.

Abstract: The erythrocytes of horses, cows, dogs, and rabbits
were counted after they were diluted in a mixer, and
in a test tube according to the method of Nikolayev.
Thus, it was demonstrated that when blood was diluted
in a test tube, the erythrocyte count was not less
accurate than when it was diluted in a mixer. The

Card : 1/2

VESELOVA, T.P., kand. veter. nauk; VELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A., veterinarnyy vrach;
GORODENKO, I.M., biolog.

Role of histamine in the mechanism of the toxic action of carbon tetrachloride in cattle. Trudy VESIS 10:169-178 '63.

Relation between guanidine and histamine in the toxic process in animals caused by carbon tetrachloride. Ibid.:178-184
(MIRA 17:9)

VESELOVA, T.P., kand. vet. nauk; VEROB'YEV, M.A., mladshiy nauchnyy
sotrudnik; DOROSHINA, M.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
VELIKOVSKAYA, Yu.A., vet. vrach; KOSTENKO, T.F., uchenyy
zootekhnik

Significance of the injection of hexachloroethane in medicinal
form to the cattle with fascioliasis. Trudy VIGIS 11:202-206
'64. (MIRA 18:12)

77

co

Petrolatums from Surakhani crude oil
Neftyanoe Akhmalsho 17, 71 N 1020

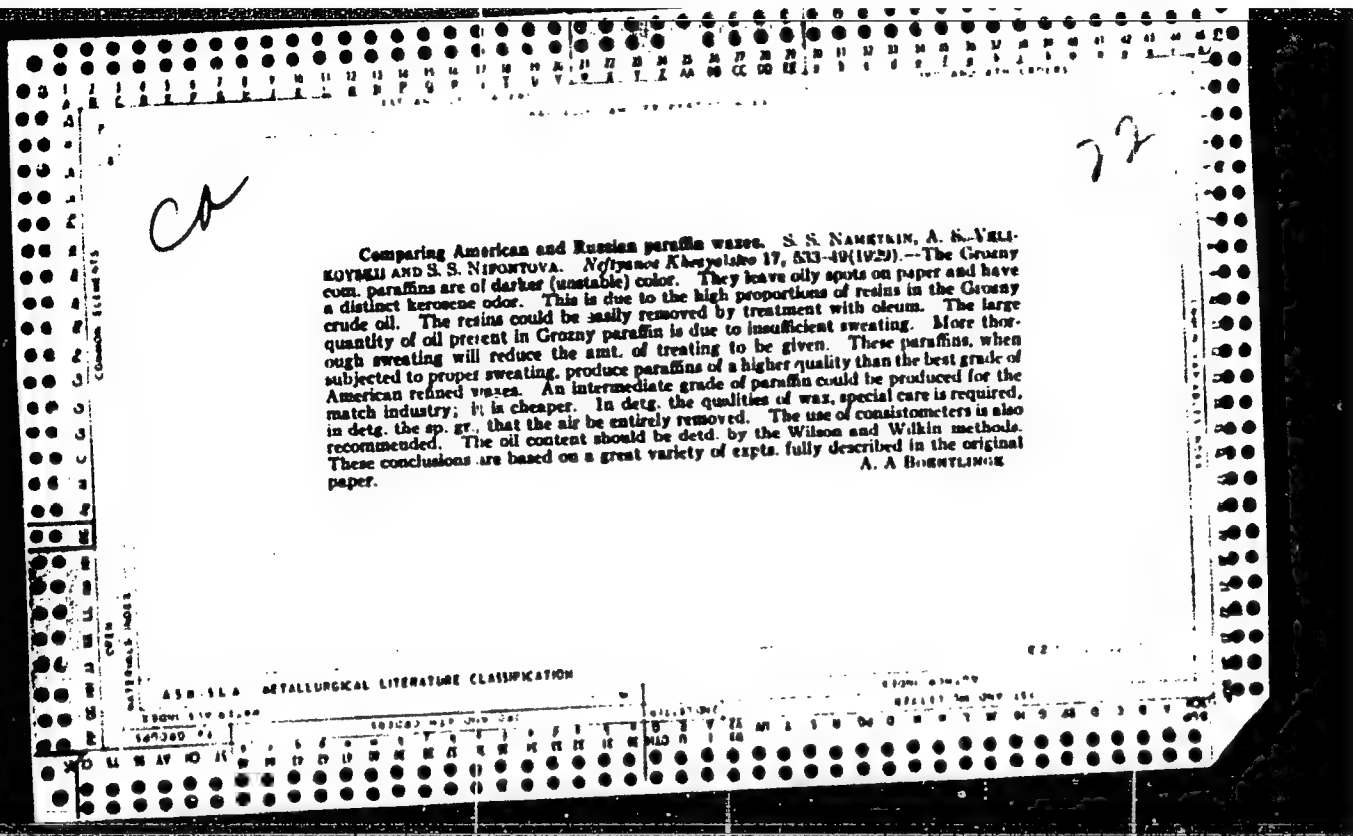
A. N. YEREMOVSKII AND S. S. NIKOLOVA

	Sp. gr.	Stemmer color	Em.	Penalty Markings Each	Ubbelohde drop test	Free acids mg KOH	Paraffin, %
S. O. Co. "Snow White"	0.825	181	4.08	215	46.2	0.0100	44.3
Baku White Medi- cinal		221	0.5	4	40.0	0.2010	21.0
Sincal "Extra Lily Amber"	0.825	1.0	2.72	181	41.4	0.0104	
Aznelt Baku Yel- low		14.0	7.8		30.0	0.1915	20.1
	M. p. of par- affin	Ash, %		Con- sistency after re- melting	Con- sistency after 3 days		Color of H ₂ O after contact with vasoline
S. O. Co. "Snow White"	54.5	0.0004		65	75		dark brown
Baku White Medi- cinal	50.0	0.0030		25	0		slightly brown
Sincal "Extra Lily Amber"		0.0040		150	155		black
Aznelt Baku Yel- low	50.0	0.0020		10	3		light brown

The inferiority of Russian petrolatums is due to the want of a fuller's earth treatment and to their high oil content. Paraffins of high melting point improve the properties of petrolatum.

A. A. BOENTLINGER

ASU-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



22

CA

Processes and Properties of
Comparative investigations of Russian and foreign petroleum products. Low-
viscosity oils. G. V. ANDREYEV. *Trans. State Petroleum Research Inst. (Moscow) No.*
6, 36-47(1930).--Properties of American and Russian spindle oils are compared.
Petrolatums. A. S. VALZEGYAN and B. S. NIKONOVA. *Ibid* 126-67; cf C. A. 24,
1727 H.--The high quality of American petrolatums is due to high m. p., high consistency
and high stability. They contain some high melting paraffins, the removal of which
does not improve them. The resins in petrolatum do not as a rule cause a finer crystal
of the paraffin. Each petrolatum has a most favorable content of paraffin. The best

petrolatum obtained from Grozny oil contains 30% paraffin and that from Surakhani
oil 35-40%. The highest content of paraffin is obtained in petrolatum prepd. by cold
settling. The most rational way of prep'g petrolatums is by cold settling of the crude
oil and not of the distillates. Expts confirming this theory are described in detail
A. A. ROZENTLINGER

ASB-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

72

The application of paraffin in the match industry. A. B. VALLEREAU AND P. F. NUTTING. *Nonparel Kerosene* 25, 186 (1931) -- Paraffin used for matches may contain up to 60% of spinous-oil distillate, but it should be low in heavier fractions, and there is no need for a thorough acid and clay treatment. Expts. carried out with unrefined and refined paraffins and paraffin diluted with various oils are described.

A.A. Boettlingk

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1930-1939

1940-1949

1950-1959

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1970-1979

1980-1989

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The **Edeleanu** method applied in the treatment of lubricating oil distillates of heavy crude oil from (Bissil). A. N. VELIKOVSKI and I. V. PIVNAR. *Nefteyanoe Khoz. azia* 20, 474 (1931).—Machine and cylinder oil distillates obtained from Binnagudi crude oil were treated with liquid SO_2 at -10° and the oils obtained were compared with those prepd. by the usual methods. They have (1) a much lower sp. gr.; (2) lower viscosity at low temps. and about the same viscosity as acid- and alkali-treated oils at high temps.; (3) a higher flash than the distillates; (4) general properties of SO_2 -treated heavy oils from Binnagudi crude oil are about the same as those prepd. from light Balakhani crude oil; (5) a poor color direct after treatment which is quite satisfactory after an additional treatment with activated clay, this being due to the interaction of clay with SO_2 ; (6) oils treated according to (5) are low in Conradson carbon; (7) oils treated according to (5) may in some cases be treated with 1-2% of H_2SO_4 . The est. left after the SO_2 and after having been blown with air constitutes a high-grade asphalt which could be used either as such or in admist. with some low-grade asphalt.

A. A. ROSENTHAL

ASNT-32A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

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22

UP

Preparing transformer oils by the Edlebaum method. A. S. Yelkayev, I. V. Posenyak and R. G. Semenko. *Naftanoe Khimiches 20, 205-207 (1932)*—Various Russian distillates were treated with SO_2 by using up to 600% of the liquid. The stability of the oils was unsatisfactory without the use of clay. It appears that activated-clay treatment is essential even after treatment with 600% of SO_2 to avoid the sepn. of a residue after 14 days. Less SO_2 can be used by increasing the ratio of clay. The Edlebaum cat. can be used as Diesel fuel or as cracking stock for preparing antiknock gasolines. Oils treated with H_2SO_4 or oleum are not as stable as oils treated with SO_2 . Many tables showing the behavior of various oils and their distillates are given, and the treating procedure is described in detail. A. A. Bakhthok

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82

PREPARING BRIGHT STOCKS AND DEWAXING THE DISTILLATES WITHOUT CENTRIFUGING (according to American literature data). A. S. Velikovskii. *Repts. Lubricating Oil Comm. U. S. S. R.* 9, 70-6 (1963).—The Sharpies and the Weir processes are compared and their advantages and disadvantages are brought out. A. A. Beshilinsk

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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21

Application of the Edelmann method in the refining of the lubricating-oil distillates from heavy Binagadi crude oil. A. S. Velikovskii and I. V. Ponomarev. *Repts. Lubricating Oil Comm. U. S. S. R.* 3, 84 (1933). - Binagadi machine and cylinder oil distillates have a lower sp. gr. and higher viscosity index (V. I.) when treated with H_2SO_4 than when the usual H_2SO_4 treatment is used. The flash point is also higher than that of the untreated distillates, but the color of the oil after treatment is not up to the standard. This defect can be improved by an addnl. treatment with small amts. of clay. The clay treatment has a beneficial effect on the Conradson C and the S content. The exts. obtained on treating oils by the Edelmann method (amounting to 20-25%) are characterized by a very high sp. gr., a lower flash point, a higher I No. and a high S content. The ext. from the cylinder stock gives a high-grade asphalt after blowing with air. The ext. from machine oil yields on air blowing 10-15% of an oil of fair color but a very low V. I. Properties of various oils and products obtained in the course of the process are tabulated. A. A. Roehling

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Refining crude oil as a raw material for the preparation of petroleum products. A. S. Velikovskii. <i>Neft</i> 4, No. 10, 22-4(1933).--The properties of the crude oil and its distillates are given. It yielded on distn.: 14.9% b. below 300° and 33.1-35.6% below 300°. The 15.2% b. below 300° and 33.1-35.6% below 300°. The yields (on the crude) of heavier fractions were: gas oil 12, spindle oil 8, machine oil 8, automobile oil distillate (E₁₀₀ 2.5) 18 and residue 18%. Distn. at atm. and vacuum pressures into gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, gas oil and lubricating oils is recommended. The residue because of its high viscosity can be used as road tar.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. A. Bochtlingk</p>																			
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W

Removing oil from wax and deaxizing with solvents. A. S. Velkovskii and
H. V. Zulkov. *Nefteyane Khimiya* 24, 123-3 (1933).—A review of the literature on
the soly. of paraffin wax and of ceresin in naphtha, $C_{11}H_{14}$, iso- $PrOH$, iso- $ButOH$,
acetone, $MeCOEt$ and white and yellow ketone oil. A. A. Buchling

ASU-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CA

Pre-treating crude oils with alkali. A. S. Velikorskii and A. V. Druzhinin. *Nefteyane Khimiya* 25, 48-55 (1963).—The caustic treatment of Baku crude lubricating oil (a mixt. of light Bakahanai-Gubunchi and light Roumanian crude oils) by using a 4% soln. of NaOH and passing it in countercurrent to the crude at 65-70° lowered the acidity from 2.202 mg. KOH to 0.402 mg., the neutralization being effected up to 98.7%. The caustic sludge had a black color, and its org. part had an acid no. of 124. It contained 36.8% of unseparatable substances. The stability and the color of the crude oil were improved and emulsions were not formed, while the distillates had a better color and needed smaller amts. of reagents in the final treatment. Because of the removal of naphthenic acids from the crude oil the distn. equipment is not subjected to corrosion. Similar results were obtained with other Baku oils; in some cases the strength of NaOH was changed. All treated oils showed a higher amt. of ash. Heavy crude oils contg. 0.9-1.2% petroleum acids acted less favorably; some of the alkali remained in the oil and quite a high proportion was found in the sludge. Some oils such as the Ekba crude oil formed emulsions which were broken by adding 1% of kerosene naphthenic acids. The alkali sludge contained up to 60-80% of oil. The compn. of the org. part sepd. from the sludge from Bibi-Eibat crude oil contained: asphaltogenic acids 0.23, naphthenic acids 63.82, asphaltenes 0.96, resins 4.07 and "oil" 31.15%. The oil is composed of the lightest and the heaviest crude-oil fractions.

A. A. Bochtling

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Russian crude oils as a raw material for the preparation of aviation oils. A. S. Yelkynskii and E. G. Semukhin. *Neftyanoe Khozaystvo* 25, No. 10, 49 53(1983). - The Soviet standards for aviation oils differ from the American by a higher flash point (230°), lower pour point (-10°), higher acidity (0.06%) and higher ash content (0.05%). Attempts to select stocks which would make aviation oils that conform to the American standard failed because of the low viscosity at elevated temps., except with Sagie oil. The high pour points of the Soviet oils were improved by adding paraffin. The importance of using distillates instead of bottoms oils is emphasized. A. A. B.

450-55.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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117 AND 118 (GROUP)										119 AND 120 (GROUP)									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES																			
<p>Crude oils from non-Caucasian deposits. A. S. Velikhovskii and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorno-Geol.-Nefyanos Isdal., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 4-45.—The gasoline-naphtha fractions were obtained from the following crude oils: Novobogatkaya (Emba district) 51, Nefedag (Turkmen district) 42.5, Okha (Sakhalin) 11th-12th sand 27, Kim (eastern district) Mid-Asia district 34, Chumov 24, Strichtamak (well No. 702) 23.8, Ukhia (well on the river Chib'yu) 21, Shorsu (Mid-Asia district) sand "L" 18, Chokhen (Turkmen district) 19, Nefedag (sands of lower Apsheron and of "red sand") 15-17, Chimon (Turkmen district, sand "M") 16.5, Kim (western part) 16.5, Shorsu (sand "N") 16, Shubar-Kuduk (Emba) 12.8, Sagiz (Emba) 11, Okha (Sakhalin 7th sand), 10, Doman (Emba) 6 and Okha (Sakhalin, 3rd sand) 6%. The amts. distilling below 100° and the chem. compns. are given. A. A. Boetlingk</p>																			
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Investigating Sags crude oil. A. N. Vokhovskii and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorn'no-Nefteyanoe Isdel., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Concave Deposits 1934, 106-18.—Sags crude oil has d. 0.8525, ρ_{40}^{20} 1.80, exsolv. resid. 1.2%, pour point -15° , kin. viscosity 1.80, exsolv. resid. 1.15% (m. 30°), asphaltenes none, paraffin (Hilde) 1.15% (m. 30°), S 0.10% and acidity 0.018% (in % SO₃). It yielded on distn. gasoline (b. below 200°) 11, kerosene (b. below 300°) 23.5, gas oil 14, light spindle oil 30 and heavy bottoms 30.4%. The gasoline is deficient in fractions b. below 100° , while the kerosene distillate is of a high standard even before refining. In the gasoline fraction satd. compounds prevail in the cut b. below 150° , while the kerosene is high in naphthenes. The heavy bottoms have low d., low resin content and a high pour point. The stripped crude oil yields a relatively high amount of light lubricating-oil fractions, while the bottoms are suitable for the prepn. of lubricating oils for aviation motors. The lubricating-oil fractions have the highest temperature-viscosity index of all Soviet crude oils. The heavy bottoms, which constitute 12% of the crude oil, are of a very low sp. gr., which makes them unsuitable for the prepn. of road asphalt. This is the most typical Soviet paraffin-base crude oil. The results of analyses carried out with various fractions are tabulated. A. A. B.

Ch

Turkmenian crude oils. A. S. Velikovsky and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. Gorn'Goi.-Neftegaz Izd., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 131-2.—A review. Investigation of Notodag crude oil (lower part of the Apsheron horizon). *Ibid.* 133-47.—This oil has sp. gr. 0.818-0.881, Abel-Pensky flash point 17°, pour point below -20°, E_m viscosity 1.76-2.26 (the oil of d. 0.918 had E_m viscosity of 1.11), excise resins 16-33.7, asphaltene 0.31-0.60, S 1.11, 0.18-0.26, paraffin (Holde) 0.20-0.45% (m. 44-54°), acidity 0.104-0.173% (in % SO₃) and naphthenic acids about 0.8%. These oils are low in paraffin. Distn. yielded gasoline 14.9-42.6, kerosene and light gas oil 20.3-16, heavy gas oil and lubricating-oil fractions 42-22 and bottoms 22-18%. The compn. of the gasoline fractions is very close to that of Apsheron crude oils, i. e., this gasoline is a good motor fuel. The lubricating-oil fractions have good sp. gr.-viscosity ratios and flash points as well as low pour points. The bottoms are not suitable for the prepn. of road asphalt. These crude oils are high in naphthenic acids. The details of analyses are tabulated.

Investigation of the Notodag crude oil from well no. 13 (upper "red" sand layer). *Ibid.* 147-51.—This oil has a sp. gr. of 0.898, E_m viscosity 8.13, E_m viscosity 2.14, pour point -20°, excise resins 32%, S (homob) 0.24%, paraffin (Holde) 0.53 (m. 56°) and acidity of 0.22 (in % SO₃). This oil is similar to that from the lower sands. Subfractional crude oils. *Ibid.* 151-9.—These oils have d. 0.840-0.862, Abel-Pensky flash point 16-18°, pour point 1.0-3.5°, E_m viscosity 1.37-1.55, excise resins 20-25, asphaltene 0.47-0.68, S 0.24-0.26, paraffin (Holde) 3.6-4.2 (m. 46-51°), acids 0.0034-0.007% (% SO₃), naphthenic acids 0.014, C 2.36-2.84 and ash 0.02-0.04%. A lab. distn. yielded gasoline 17.8, kerosene 18, light gas oil (270-300°) 4, heavy gas oil 3.9, lubricating-oil cuts 27.7 and heavy bottoms 23.8%. The gasolines are deficient in fractions boiling below 100° and are poor in "romatic compds." The keroenes have a good color after treatment and a low d. The stripped crude oil is similar to that from Grossy d. The mixed base crude oil. Results of the investigation are tabulated.

A. A. Ruzhnik

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON VARIABLE									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>Sakhalin (Sakhalin) crude oil. A. S. Večkovskii and S. N. Pavlova. O. N. T. I. <i>Gorno-Gol.-Neftyanoe Isdel., Crude Oils, Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934, 270-94.</i>—Sakhalin crude oil has d. 0.9154-0.9324, Em viscosity 6.85-13.46, Em viscosity 2.17-3.02, pour point (after preheating to 80°) -20°, carbox resins 32-5%, asphaltenes 1.00-1.39, paraffin (Holde) 0.10-0.94% (m. 49-80°), S 0.31-0.44, acids 0.019-0.064%, Brecken flash point 46-84° and Brecken fire point 86-114°. Sakhalin crude oils have an asphalt base. The oil from the 3rd sand contains practically no paraffin, while that from the 4th sand contains 0.4, and that from the 7th and 8th sands contains 1% wax. The oils from the deeper sands contain more light fractions. The distn. (lab.) of the crude oil from the 3rd sand yielded gasoline 6.7, kerosene 16, light gas oil 6.7, heavy gas oil 7.0, lubricating-oil fractions 39.0 and asphalt 23.5%.</p>										<p><i>yz</i></p>									
<p>ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									
<p>1ST AND 2ND ORDERS</p>										<p>3RD AND 4TH ORDERS</p>									

Chimion crude oil (eastern parcel, sand "M" well no. 67). A. S. Vokhovskii and P. S. Hofman. O. N. T. I. *Gorna-Grol-Nefiyano Isal.* Crude (Nlt. Bitumens and Gases from Non-Caucasian Deposits 1934. 225-19).—This crude oil has d. 0.8743, ρ_{20} viscosity 1.64, pour point below -13° , Abel-Pensky flash point $+12.5^{\circ}$, excise resins 24.9, asphaltenes 2.7, Conradson C 4.64, acids 0.0000%. A lab. distn. yielded gasoline 16.5, kerosene 12.0, light gas oil 6.6, heavy gas oil 8.0, lubricating-oil distillates 31.0 and bottoms 23.6%. In spite of low content of S, the gasoline fractions are high in S and require special processing. They contain 12% aromatic compds. and approx. equal amts. of naphthenes and satd. compds. The gasoline is intermediate in anti-knock value between those from Grozny and from Baku. The kerosene fractions contain about 16.6% of aromatic

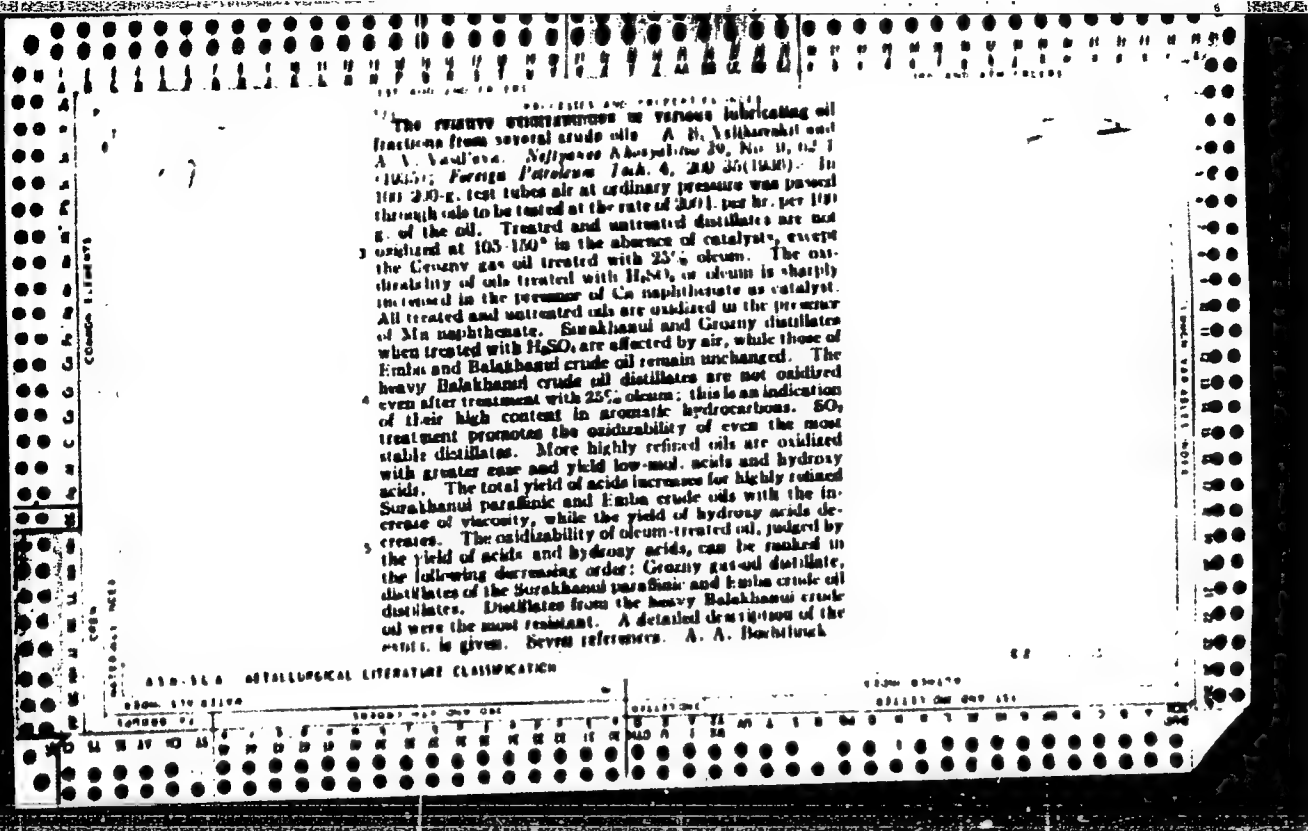
compds. and a slight excess of paraffin over naphthene hydrocarbons; they make a better motor fuel than those from Grozny. The lubricating-oil fractions have high pour points and favorable sp. gr. and flash point and viscosity ratings. The heavy bottoms, which amtd. to 23.2% of the crude oil, did not yield a satisfactory road asphalt. A. A. B.

1st and 2nd copies										3rd and 4th copies									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>22</p> <p>Streitamak crude oil. A. S. Yshkovich and S. N. Pavlova. <i>Nefteyane Khimiyu</i> 20, No. 9, 83-9 (1934).—The crude oil has a high content of S, and is characterized by an almost complete absence of petroleum acids. Phys. and chem. data are given. A. A. Bohtlingk</p>																			
ASB. S. A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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SECONDARY DIVISION																			
THIRD DIVISION																			
FOURTH DIVISION																			

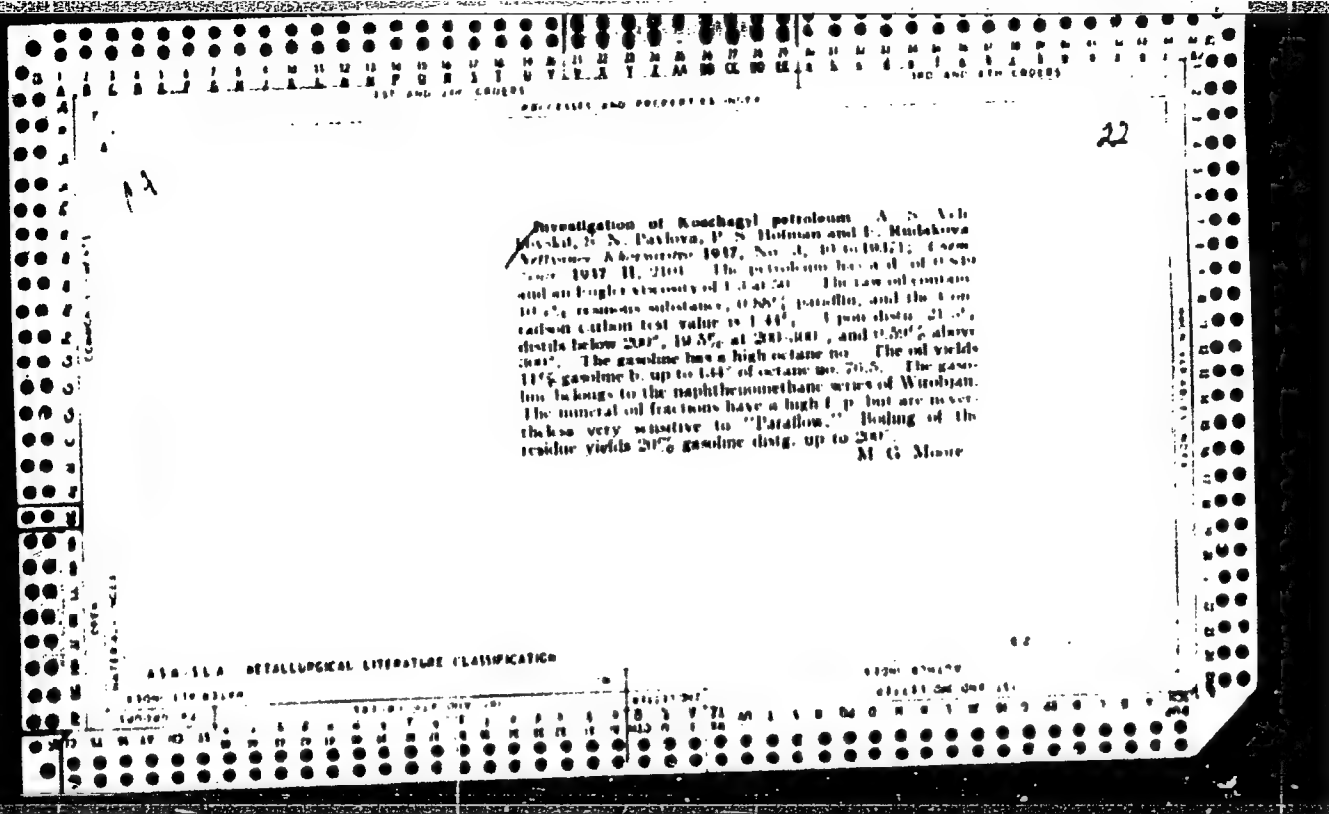
Crude oil from Neftalan. A. S. Vekhovskii and L. I. Saranchuk. *Nefyanoe Khozaystvo* 20, No. 3, 71-8 (1933).
—Naftalan crude oil has the following characteristics:
Dark brown to black, aromatic odor, $d_{4}^{20} = 0.9450$, kinematic viscosity 0.45, kin 1.67, Hilde point point (after heat treatment) below -20° , Martens-Plesnyk flash 104° , exothermic 28%, Conradson C 4.4%, asphaltene 4.7%, paraffin (Hilde with destruction) none, S (comb) 0.665%, S (Kjeldahl) 0.109%, acidity of the crude oil 5.661 g. KOH, naphthenic acids 3.07%, acid no. of petroleum acids 228, ash 0.23 and water and dirt 2.1%. It is used externally as a lubricant for mangle, hurns, elastic and cryopump, contains 90.17-96.67% naphthene hydrocarbons and 3.33-8.83% aromatic hydrocarbons. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASME-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320007-6"



1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS																										PROCESSES AND PROCESSING MACH.																										3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS																									
<div style="float: left; width: 10%;">ca</div> <div style="float: right; width: 10%;">22</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>Oils from non-Caucasian deposits. A. S. Volikovsky and S. N. Pavlova. <i>Trudy Pervoy Vsesoyuz. Nauch.-Tekh. Konferentsii po Problemam i Petrolimiyu Smolochyud. Mosk 1936, 9-47; d. C. A. 29, 37011, 3705AAAT, 3706.</i> A. A. Podgorny</p>																																																																													
<div style="float: left; width: 10%;">Change Elements</div> <div style="float: right; width: 10%;">Change Elements</div> <div style="clear: both;"></div> <p>ASB-52A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																																													
ROOM SYMBOLS																										ROOM SYMBOLS																										ROOM SYMBOLS																									
1ST EDITION																										2ND EDITION																										3RD EDITION																									



21

Obtaining a high cetene value fuel for high-speed Diesel engines. A. S. Yelikhovich, I. L. Khmel'nitskii and Yu. L. Fish. *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Khimii i Tekhnologii* 18, No. 8, 20-35 (1971); *Khimiya i Tekhnika* 39, (8). By selective fractionation by means of a solvent such as liquid SO_2 or furfural, fuels with high cetene value (66 and over) and f. p. below 35° can be obtained from such raw materials as solar oil. The chem. compn. of the fuel is improved, its aromatic hydrocarbons content is decreased, its aniline pt. raised and its d. lowered. Liquid SO_2 gives better results as selective solvent than furfural. The increase in cetene value by selective fractionation is not accompanied by extn. of polynaphthenic hydrocarbons.

A. Papineau-Couture

ASD-55A DETAILORICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED INDEXED

FILED

Cracking sulfur-containing crude oils. A. S. Vokhovskii, D. I. Gindelshteyn and Yu. I. Khmel'nikova. *Vysokomol. Soedin.*, January 31, 1969. The original raw material is first treated with the usual selective solvents and the raffinate obtained after this treatment is cracked in the usual manner in the presence of such catalysts as $AlCl_3$, etc.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

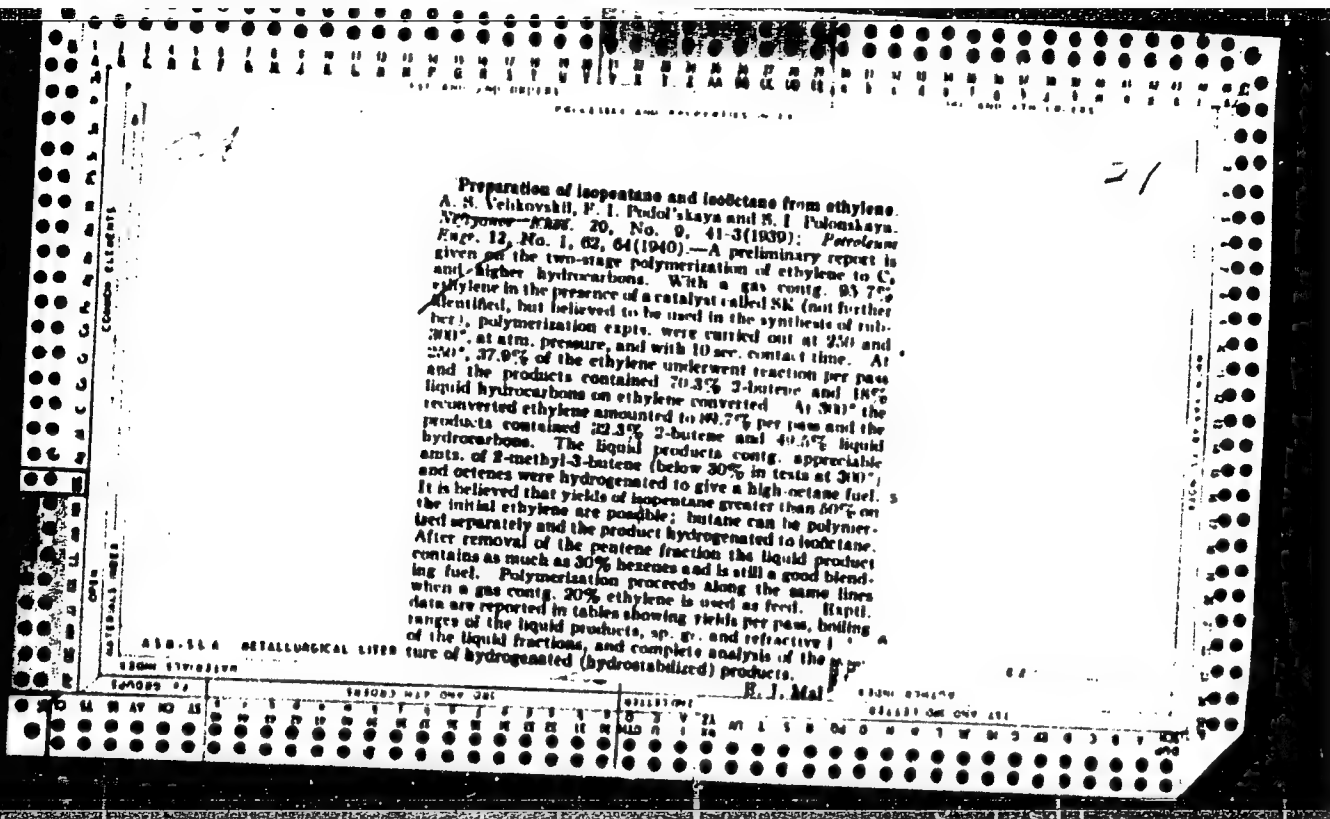
CIA-RDP86-00513R001859320007-6"

CA

12

Preparation of kerosene of high octane number and Diesel fuel of high cetane number from Ishimbayev crude oil. A. S. Velikovskii and Yu. L. Khmel'nitskii. *Vestnik VNIIP* 1959, No. 2, 24-5. An ext. having a sp. gr. of 0.8736, initial b. p. of 156°, with fractions b. below 200° 27.8%, up to 270° 80.0%, and end point 204° was obtained by treating with SO_2 a fraction (23%) on the crude oil of Ishimbayev crude oil, b. 100-200° and contg. 30% of aromatic hydrocarbons. The content of aromatics increased to 64% and the octane no. from 26 to 61. The extn. was carried out at 5 to 7° with use of 4 batches of SO_2 , 60% by vol. each. Each per cent of aromatics in the Ishimbayev kerosene increases the octane no. by 0.95 unit, and the yield of the above kerosene depends upon the concn. of aromatics in the ext. Up to 1/4 of the original kerosene could be obtained under the above conditions, while about 12% of aromatics remained in the raffinate. Thus the prepn. of a kerosene with an octane no. of 60 will require a 45% content of aromatics, and therefore 65% of it can be used for tractor fuel. The high content of S (3.5%) can be lowered by hydrogenation. Thus, as the result of the extn., a raffinate with a low content of aromatics (13%), is obtained while the cetane no. increases from 50 to 70. The content of S in the raffinate can be brought down to 0.3% in a batch extn. of the ext. The product can be used as Diesel fuel. A. A. Rohtlinik

A19-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



2A

22

Use of phenol for the selective treatment of gasoline.
A. M. Verkhovskiy and L. F. Lobanskaya, *Neftyanaya
Prom.* 22, No. 6, 80-82(1941); *Chem. Zvest.* 1943, 11,
979. —Results are given for the extn. of aromatic compds.
from the fraction boiling from 80-120° of the paraffinic
petroleum from Orskiy by means of phenol plus 10%
water. With an initial aromatic content of 3.8 to 4%, the
residue contained 0.1% and the extn. 11% aromatics. If
the extn. is carried out in two stages, an aromatic content

of 30-40% can be reached. A schematic diagram of the
app. is given. R. W. Ryan

ASB-31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

[illegible]

VELIKOVSKIY, A. S.

Petroleum in the USSR. Moskvo, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornoi lit-ry, 1945. 147 p. (Sovremennaya neftianaya tekhnika; posobie dlia vysheniya kvalifikatsii inzhenerov neftianaya tekhnika; posobie dlia vysheniya kvalifikatsii inzhenerov neftianoi promyshlennosti) (50-23440)

TR870.6.R8V4

CA

Thick lubricants. D. E. Vekhovskii, B. M. Mylnik, M. A. Kol'chugina, and K. V. Pilyushkin. U.S.S.R. 64,356, April 30, 1945. To oil is added a certain product of refined, highly viscous, high mol. paraffin oil products. 31 11-4-4

22

ASB-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Br. Abs.

B1-2, Fuel, Gas, Tar;
Mineral Oils

Formation of sulphur and sulphur compounds in crude oils. E. F. Rudakova and A. S. Vasilkovsky (*Nef. Khim.*, 1947, No. 6, 49-54).
—H₂S is passed at room temp. through layers of catalysts, e.g., H₃PO₄, SiO₂ gel, and natural clays, impregnated with characteristic hydrocarbons (paraffins: n-C₁₀H₂₂, C₁₂H₂₆, CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₃, characteristic fraction of Grosse oil; olefines: polymers of C₃H₆ and C₄H₈; aromatics: C₆H₆ and PhMe). S compounds formed were analysed by the method of Faragher *et al.* (cf. B., 1928, 77). H₃PO₄ promotes the interaction of H₂S and olefines to give mercaptans and other S compounds, particularly "residual S". Free S is not formed. Paraffins and aromatics are sulphurised in presence of SiO₂ gel and natural clay, giving mainly residual S. No interaction with H₂S in presence of H₃PO₄ occurs, paraffins giving cryst. S. In absence of hydrocarbons, H₂S when passed through the catalysts yields only traces of free S. H. B.

CA
The adsorption method of producing oils and determining their composition. M. S. Bogulovskaya and A. S. Velikovsky. *Neftyanoe Khoz.* 25, No. 3, 52 (1977). The group compn. of a fraction from naphthene-base crude oil was detd. by passing a sample diss. with a low-boiling paraffin hydrocarbon into a tall column of silica gel, until completely adsorbed, then adding more of the low-boiling paraffin and collecting successive portions of the ext. soln. This yielded a series of naphthene and aromatic fractions, in which the aromatic content was detd. by sulfonation and by measuring the sp. dispersion. The resins were exd. from the silica gel with Me Et ketone and finally in a Soxhlet app. with acetone, but not investigated. A distillate of boiling range 404-420° from Naftalan crude oil yielded: fractions Nos. 1-5 (53% of the sample) substantially free from aromatic hydrocarbons and having a sp. gr. of 0.890 to 0.920, No. 6 (7%) contg. 60% aromatic hydrocarbons and having a sp. gr. of 0.920, and Nos. 7-11 (15%) consisting of aromatic hydrocarbons and ranging in sp. gr. from 0.940 to 1.000. Fractions 2 and 4

(170 mol wt.) contain an av. of 3 naphthene rings compared to 2.0, 2.5, and 3.5 aromatic rings in the 8th, 9th, and 11th fractions of 318, 325, and 330 mol wt., resp. The biologically beneficial action of Naftalan crude oil is presumably due to polycyclic naphthenes. Subcutaneous injection into white mice gave the following results: (1) aromatic hydrocarbons (d_4^{20} 0.8900 and 1.0285) suppressive inflammation over a period of several days, (2) naphthenes (d_4^{20} 0.9054) no ulceration or suppuration, (3) initial fraction 404-420° suppression, but less pronounced than with the aromatic hydrocarbons. Data on 20 fractions and their properties, obtained in treating with the silica gel a residue from Emiba crude oil, are also tabulated. Passage of the naphthene fractions again through silica gel gave a new series of fractions completely free from aromatic hydrocarbons. Both the naphthene and aromatic hydrocarbons from Emiba crude oil have a higher content of aliphatic chains and therefore their thermal stability is much better than that of the corresponding fractions from Naftalan crude oil. The use of this method for making low-pour-point oils (de-waxing) and for refining oils by adsorption with silica gel is suggested. B. C. M.

ADDITIONAL DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1st and 2nd codes		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX		10th and 11th codes																																																																																																					
CA				22																																																																																																					
<p>Conditions of the formation of sulfur compounds and sulfur in crude oils. B. F. Rudakova and A. S. Velikovskii. <i>Neftekhim. Khim.</i> 23, No. 6, 10-34 (1977). An experiment was made to verify the hypothesis that S compounds have been formed in earth strata at substantial depth by the action of H_2S which is oxidized to S. n-Heptane, 2,2,4-trimethylpentane, benzene, toluene, and unsatd. polymers derived from butylenes were treated with H_2S at ordinary temp. in the presence of various catalysts. In every instance, the sulfurized products were analyzed by the Faragher method. With H_2PO_4-kieselgur catalyst, the unsatd. polymers form mercaptans and also more complex S compounds but no elementary S, while the satd. and aromatic hydrocarbons do not react with H_2S to an appreciable extent. With Russian clays and silica gel as catalysts, chiefly complex S compounds are formed. In the sulfurization of satd. hydrocarbons, cryst. S is deposited on the catalyst. It is established that H_2S oxidation to S in substantial amt. occurs only when hydrocarbons are present along with clay. This explains why S often is found together with oil in petroleum deposits. (11 references.)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Bruno C. Metzner</p>																																																																																																									
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																									
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>000000</td> <td>000001</td> <td>000002</td> <td>000003</td> <td>000004</td> <td>000005</td> <td>000006</td> <td>000007</td> <td>000008</td> <td>000009</td> <td>000010</td> <td>000011</td> <td>000012</td> <td>000013</td> <td>000014</td> <td>000015</td> <td>000016</td> <td>000017</td> <td>000018</td> <td>000019</td> <td>000020</td> <td>000021</td> <td>000022</td> <td>000023</td> <td>000024</td> <td>000025</td> <td>000026</td> <td>000027</td> <td>000028</td> <td>000029</td> <td>000030</td> <td>000031</td> <td>000032</td> <td>000033</td> <td>000034</td> <td>000035</td> <td>000036</td> <td>000037</td> <td>000038</td> <td>000039</td> <td>000040</td> <td>000041</td> <td>000042</td> <td>000043</td> <td>000044</td> <td>000045</td> <td>000046</td> <td>000047</td> <td>000048</td> <td>000049</td> <td>000050</td> <td>000051</td> <td>000052</td> <td>000053</td> <td>000054</td> <td>000055</td> <td>000056</td> <td>000057</td> <td>000058</td> <td>000059</td> <td>000060</td> <td>000061</td> <td>000062</td> <td>000063</td> <td>000064</td> <td>000065</td> <td>000066</td> <td>000067</td> <td>000068</td> <td>000069</td> <td>000070</td> <td>000071</td> <td>000072</td> <td>000073</td> <td>000074</td> <td>000075</td> <td>000076</td> <td>000077</td> <td>000078</td> <td>000079</td> <td>000080</td> <td>000081</td> <td>000082</td> <td>000083</td> <td>000084</td> <td>000085</td> <td>000086</td> <td>000087</td> <td>000088</td> <td>000089</td> <td>000090</td> <td>000091</td> <td>000092</td> <td>000093</td> <td>000094</td> <td>000095</td> <td>000096</td> <td>000097</td> <td>000098</td> <td>000099</td> </tr> </table>						000000	000001	000002	000003	000004	000005	000006	000007	000008	000009	000010	000011	000012	000013	000014	000015	000016	000017	000018	000019	000020	000021	000022	000023	000024	000025	000026	000027	000028	000029	000030	000031	000032	000033	000034	000035	000036	000037	000038	000039	000040	000041	000042	000043	000044	000045	000046	000047	000048	000049	000050	000051	000052	000053	000054	000055	000056	000057	000058	000059	000060	000061	000062	000063	000064	000065	000066	000067	000068	000069	000070	000071	000072	000073	000074	000075	000076	000077	000078	000079	000080	000081	000082	000083	000084	000085	000086	000087	000088	000089	000090	000091	000092	000093	000094	000095	000096	000097	000098	000099
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LA

22

Use of the adsorption method in determining the chemical composition of straight-run gasoline and kerosene. A. S. Velikovskii, S. N. Pavlova, P. S. Gofman, and Z. V. Orlovskaya. *Nefteprom Khim.* 25, No. 9, 30-9 (1947). The separation of artificial binary and ternary mixtures of hydrocarbons and of straight-run gasoline and kerosene into aromatic and nonaromatic hydrocarbons by passage through a column packed with silica gel gives results comparable to those obtained by treatment with H_2SO_4 . With an aromatic content as high as 20%, only 25-28 g. of silica gel is needed to obtain 3-3.5 ml. of filtrate free from aromatic hydrocarbons. After these preliminary experiments, columns containing 1000 g. and 150 g. silica gel were set up for handling a charge of 200 and 50 ml., resp. The procedure used in packing them, feeding the charge and the desorbent liquid (alc. or H_2O), collecting the fractions, and regeneration of the silica gel is described in detail. From a mixture of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane and toluene, 97.8% of the octane was recovered free from toluene. A gasoline from Stavropol crude oil having an aromatic content of 5.9% was separated in the first pass into an aromatic-free fraction, a paraffin-naphthene aromatic fraction which was passed a second time, and a mixture of aromatic hydrocarbons and alc. The total recovery of aromatic-free product was 93.2% out of a possible 94.1%. In the nonaromatic fraction, the first portions were richer in paraffins and the final portions richer in naphthenes (1.6% 1.4% and 1.4%, resp.), but the naphthene/paraffin ratio of the total was the same as in the initial fraction.

Irina V. Metanova

ASB-LLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

USSR
METHODS OF ANALYSIS IN DETERMINING CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF
SUBSTANCES FROM GASOLINE AND KEROSENE (Velikovskiy, A.S.)
(Oil Ind., Moscow). 1970, vol. 25, (9): transl. *Surveys in Eng.* (1970).
p. 1.

VELIKOVSKIY, A. S.

AID P - 1355

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 18/30

Authors : Kichkin, G. I and Velikovskiy, A. S.

Title : Influence of natural sulphur compounds on the oxidation of lubricating oils.

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v.32, #12, 60-63, D 1954

Abstract : The discussion concerns the anti-oxidation property of lubricating oils with and without sulphur compounds. The significance of aromatic hydrocarbon predominates over that of the sulphur compounds. The latter only supplement the anti-oxidizing action of aromatic hydrocarbon. 3 Russian references, (1940-1952). Two tables, 2 charts.

Institution: None

Submitted : No date

VELIKOV - 17

Subject : USSR/Chemistry AID P - 2745
Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 15/22
Authors : Kichkin, G. I. and Velikovskiy, A. S.
Title : Oxidation in a thin layer of naphthenic and
aromatic hydrocarbons forming from lubricating oils
Periodical : Neft. khoz., 33, 7, 71-75, J1 1955
Abstract : The oxidizing characteristics of thin layer lubricating
oil residues have been tested on K. K. Papok's apparatus
and analysed. It has been found that naphthenic and
monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are most vulnerable,
whereas bi- and tricyclic aromatic hydrocarbons with-
stand oxidation much better and therefore can be used
as admixtures to naphthenic hydrocarbons to diminish
their oxidation characteristics. Tables. Total
References: 4, 2 Russian (1946-1952)
Institution : None
Submitted : No date

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.

Precise measurement of pressure at the mouth of gas wells. Gaz. prom.
no.6:1-5 Je '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(Gas, Natural)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.

Gas condensate reservoirs. Gas, prom. no. 10:1-6 O '56. (MIRA 9:10)
(Gas, Natural)

USSR/Physical Chemistry. Thermodynamics, Thermochemistry, B-8
Equilibria, Physical-Chemical Analysis, Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 5, 1957, 14654

Abstract: (paraffins, aromatic, naphthenic) in methane and of
methane in these hydrocarbons up to the critical pres-
sure was carried out.

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Condensate losses in gas-condensate pools. Gaz.prom.no.3:4-6
Ag '57. (MLRA 10-9)

(Condensate oil wells)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; YUSHKIN, V.V.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; SAVVINA, Ya.D.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Methods for studying gas-condensate fields. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:11-32
'62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Condensate oil wells)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; STEPANOVA, G.S.

Negative volume of less volatile components in the mixtures of methane
with various hydrocarbons. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:232-252 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Methane)

(Hydrocarbons)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; KHUDYAKOV, O.F.

Conditions causing the penetration of condensates into gas pipeline.
Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:157-162 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines)

KHUDYAKOV, O.F.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Using linear models of a layer in the experimental study of gas recovery
in the water-process. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:75-98 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Condensate oil wells)

SAVVINA, Ya.D.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Phase equilibria in triple hydrocarbon systems. Trudy VNIICAZ no.17:
197-202 '62.

(Hydrocarbons)

(MIRA 15:12)

(Chemical equilibrium)

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Constant factors in the composition of condensates. Trudy VNIIGAZ
no.17:270-278 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Condensate oil wells)

SAVVINA, Ya.D.; VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.

Effect of the structure of hydrocarbons on their behavior in binary
systems with methane. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:163-184 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Hydrocarbons) (Methane)

VELIKOVSKIY, A.S.; POKROVSKIY, K.V.; STEPANOVA, G.S.; RAZAMAT, M.S.

Study of thermodynamic conditions governing the separation of gas
in a gas condensate field. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:108-114 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural--Separation)

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of natural gas. Trudy VNIIGAZ no.17:115-124 '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Gas, Natural—Separation)